

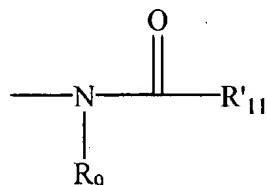
09/405, 269

Do Not Enter  
MRy  
05/03/2004

In the specification

**On page 9, please amend the second full paragraph as follows:**

The term "acylamino" is art-recognized and includes a moiety that may be represented by the general formula:



wherein R<sub>9</sub> is as defined above below, and R'<sub>11</sub> represents a hydrogen, an alkyl, an alkenyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-R<sub>8</sub>, where m and R<sub>8</sub> are as defined above below.

**On page 9, please amend the third full paragraph as follows:**

The terms "alkenyl" and "alkynyl" are art-recognized, and include unsaturated aliphatic groups analogous in length and possible substitution to the alkyls described above below, but that contain at least one double or triple bond respectively.

**On page 9, please amend the last paragraph as follows:**

The term "alkyl" is art-recognized, and includes saturated aliphatic groups, including straight-chain alkyl groups, branched-chain alkyl groups, cycloalkyl (alicyclic) groups, alkyl substituted cycloalkyl groups, and cycloalkyl substituted alkyl groups. In certain embodiments, a straight chain or branched chain alkyl has about 30 or fewer carbon atoms in its backbone (e.g., C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> for straight chain, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>30</sub> for branched chain), and alternatively, about 20 or fewer. Likewise, cycloalkyls have from about 3 to about 10 carbon atoms in their ring structure, and alternatively about 5, 6 or 7 carbons in the ring structure. The term alkyl includes -CF<sub>3</sub>.

09/405,269

Do NOT enter  
Mly  
05/03/2004

**On page 10, please delete the fist paragraph as follows:**

~~Moreover, the term "alkyl" (or "lower alkyl") as used throughout the specification, examples, and claims is intended to include both "unsubstituted alkyls" and "substituted alkyls", the latter of which refers to alkyl moieties having substituents replacing a hydrogen on one or more carbons of the hydrocarbon backbone. Such substituents can include, for example, a halogen, a hydroxyl, a carbonyl (such as a carboxyl, an alkoxy carbonyl, a formyl, or an acyl), a thiocarbonyl (such as a thioester, a thioacetate, or a thioformate), an alkoxy, a phosphoryl, a phosphonate, a phosphinate, an amino, an amido, an amidine, an imine, a cyano, a nitro, an azido, a sulphydryl, an alkylthio, a sulfate, a sulfonate, a sulfamoyl, a sulfonamido, a sulfonyl, a heterocyclyl, an aralkyl, or an aromatic or heteroaromatic moiety. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the moieties substituted on the hydrocarbon chain can themselves be substituted, if appropriate. For instance, the substituents of a substituted alkyl may include substituted and unsubstituted forms of amino, azido, imino, amido, phosphoryl (including phosphonate and phosphinate), sulfonyl (including sulfate, sulfonamido, sulfamoyl and sulfonate), and silyl groups, as well as ethers, alkylthios, carbonyls (including ketones, aldehydes, carboxylates, and esters),  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{CN}$  and the like. Exemplary substituted alkyls are described below. Cycloalkyls can be further substituted with alkyls, alkenyls, alkoxy, alkylthio, aminoalkyls, carbonyl substituted alkyls,  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{CN}$ , and the like. Exemplary substituted alkyls are described below. Cycloalkyls can be further substituted with alkyls, alkenyls, alkoxy, alkylthio, aminoalkyls, carbonyl substituted alkyls,  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{CN}$ , and the like.~~

**On page 10, please amend the second full paragraph as follows:**

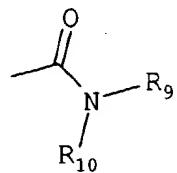
The term "alkylthio" refers to an alkyl group, as defined above, having a sulfur radical attached thereto. In preferred embodiments, the "alkylthio" moiety is represented by one of -S-alkyl, -S-alkenyl, -S-alkynyl, and -S-( $\text{CH}_2$ )<sub>m</sub>-R<sub>8</sub>, wherein m and R<sub>8</sub> are defined above below. Representative alkylthio groups include methylthio, ethyl thio, and the like.

09/405, 269

Do NOT ENTER  
May  
05/03/2004

**On page 10, please amend the third full paragraph as follows:**

The term "amido" is art recognized as an amino-substituted carbonyl and includes a moiety that can be represented by the general formula:



wherein R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10</sub> are as defined above below. Preferred embodiments of the amide will not include imides which may be unstable.

**On page 22, please amend the first line which reads "in which R<sub>41</sub> is as defined above" as follows:**

in which R<sub>41</sub> is as defined above below.